The Mountain People in Eastern Kentucky,

—BY—

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As life grows artificial a sigh rises for what is natural. From an atmosphere of pretense our refuge is to the woods and hills with a feeling that in coming close to nature, we are not likely to go far from experiences that are sound and healthy. Not all the advantages of life are with the mansion; in many points the cabin is better, and a child growing up in simplicity may have a force and poise that do not come with conventional education.

Rich in Cabin Homes.

The Appalachian region is rich in cabin homes. Not that other regions do not have them too. Probably half of the American people, or more, live in insolated country dwellings, often of great simplicity. But among the Appalachians the simplicity is more marked and general.

Particular attention is here given to the Appalachian portion of Kentucky. Thirty-five counties may be classed as belonging to the mountains. These are shown on the map (p. 10) by the shading. The neighboring counties in other states are also indicated. A circle is drawn with a radius of 100 miles from Berea which will tell the distance of various localities from that center. Returns of the Census for these counties are presented in a number of tables which contain also the returns for the whole state of Kentucky and for seven other states, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Massachusetts and Connecticut

The combined area of these mountain counties is 12,954 square miles or nearly a third of the area of the whole state This is a little larger than the area of Massachusetts and Connecticut together which is 12,885 miles.

The mountain population in 1900 was 476,085 while that of the whole state was 2,147,174. A third of the state contained less than a quarter of the people. If

however, the population of cities and towns of over 2,500 inhabitants is left out, the rural population of the mountains is found to be 457,909 and that of the state 1,474,525, which makes the proportion much more nearly equal; that is, outside of the towns the mountains are almost as populous as the rest of Kentucky.* But, again, if we compare the mountains with Massachusetts and Connecticut it appears that these states have a population together of 3,713,766, or over seven times as many people to the same area.

Chiefly Native Americans.

The Kentucky mountain people are chiefly native American. The number of foreign born is only 2,120, while for the rest of the state it is 48,126, and for Massachusetts and Connecticut 1,084,534. In the two New England states the foreign element is 29.2 per cent., in the mountains .4 per cent.—sixty-six times as great in the former as in the latter.

There are few Negroes in the mountains, the number being 12,119, while for the rest of Kentucky it is 272,587, and for Massachusetts and Connecticut 47,200. The two New England states have nearly four times as many Negroes on an equal area.

If we compare the sizes of population given decennially it will be seen that the native white population is steadily increasing, while the foreign and Negro elements are nearly stationary. The number of native white in 1850 was 131,027; in 1900 it was 463,590, almost four times as large. This increase comes principally from the natural growth of families.

Old Fashioned Large Families.

President Eliot tells us that the average number of children in the families of the married graduates of Harvard University is two. This is not the record of these mountain families. Much attention has been given of late to genealogical studies in the older parts of our country. One

*This condition is not of long standing. It has just been reached by the rapid increase of children.—*Ed.*

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bookseller in Albany advertises a list of 2,980 family histories. A study of these histories is suggestive. Almost invariably they tell a story of early colonial life marked with simplicity and the sturdy spirit that delights in overcoming hardship, when the tribe grew strong, multiplied fast, spread abroad and conquered the wilderness; after which comes a tale of wealth, culture and magnificence in connection with which one may observe the rarity of children and how families dwindle till no prophetic finger is needed to write *Mene mene* at the end of the chapter. These people of the mountain cabins are still in their period of family virility. Of their native white population in 1900, 41.3 per cent. was between the ages of 5 and 20 years, while in Massachusetts the proportion was only 23.3 per cent.

The occupation of this region dates from the beginning of the last century. In 1800 the mountain region is reported under the four names, Fleming, Floyd, Knox and Pulaski, and their population is given as 9,764, of which 9,111 was white; the population of the whole state being at that time 220,955, of which 179,873 was white, Since then the progress has been steady as may be seen by the reports of the Census at the end of each decade.

Severity of Pioneer Conditions.

The usual way of maintenance has been by tilling the ground and raising a few cattle and fowls.* In 1900 there were 67,631 farms of which the average size was 98 acres. The number of farms under 10 acres was 6,872 and the number over 500 acres was 1,343, so that about 60,000 were between these two limits. The number of farms conducted by their owners or part owners was 44,689, while 22,636 were in the hands of tenants. Of farm homes the number was 66,609, of which 37,487 were owned free of debt, 3,082 were under encumbrance and 23,961 were hired. Comparing these figures with those for the rest of the state and for the seven other states mentioned in the tables it will be seen that the differences are not very considerable.

*Hunting was a distinct resource in the memory of the older men, and lumbering is important in the vicinity of streams. *Ed.*

When we turn to the estimated values, however, it is quite otherwise. The average value of the mountain farms with their improvements, except buildings, is $482, while in the rest of the state it is $1,548; in West Virginia it is $1,446 and in the other states varies from $2,305 in Massachusetts, to $5,732 in Illinois. The buildings are valued at $151 per farm in the mountains, in the rest of the state at $483, in West Virginia at $366, and reach the highest figure of $1,885 in Massachusetts. The implements used in the mountains have an average value of $25 per farm while in the rest of Kentucky it is $82, in West Virginia $54 and in Massachusetts $234, So too of the live stock and farm products, the figures show that they have a very much smaller estimated value here than elsewhere. Farmers everywhere are understood to follow a frugal life and to gain their livelihood by severe toil, but here in Eastern Kentucky the conditions have much greater severity.

MOUNTAIN HOME—POORER TYPE.

Manufactures in their Infancy.

Manufacturing industries are in their infancy. In thirty-four of the counties, leaving out Leslie which is unreported, there are in all 1,274 establishments, with a total capital of $8,659,162, giving an average of $6,796 to each establishment. Two counties Bell and Boyd are exceptional in that they contain important manufacturing communities

such as Middlesboro, Ashland and Catlettsburg. These two counties contain 172 establishments with an aggregate capital of $5,201,489 which shows an average of $30,241 for each, This accounts for considerably more than half of the capital for all the counties. If we exclude these counties the remaining thirty-two have an aggregate capital in manufactures of only $3,457,673, for 1,102 establishments, an average of $3,138. In seven counties the average is less than $1,000 per establishment. This indicates the sort of manufactories usually found, saw-mills, grist-mills, blacksmith's shops, carpenter's shops and the like, such as are required in the primitive community.

The contrast with some of the other states is striking, especially so with Massachusetts and Connecticut, which for an equal territory have 38,308 establishments with an aggregate capital of $1,137,961,023 which is $29,705 for an average. The value of manufactured products in the 34 Kentucky counties is $15,675,619; in the 32 counties, without Bell and Boyd, $8,598,887, while in the two New England states it is $1,388,023,095. The number of wage earners in manufactories in the 34 counties is 5,260, in the 32 counties 2,646, and in Massachusetts and Connecticut 674,142.

The position and occupations of wage earners is very different in the mountains from what it is in New England manufacturing towns. Generally less skill is required and the cost of living is much less. This is sufficient to account for the less wages. In the mountains men receive during the year on an average $370, women $181, and children under 16 years of age $153. In Massachusetts they receive respectively $527, $319 and $195, and in Connecticut not far from the same.

Most of the wage earners in the mountains are men. The number of women is 47 of which 28 are in Boyd county and 26 counties have none. The number of children is 86 of which Boyd county has 52 and 23 counties have none. Massachuseits has 143,109 women in her manufactories and 10,419 children. In the other 84 counties of

A STATISTICAL
A PAIR OF

The assessed property valuation in New York State is $2,661 for each person of school age.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE

CARTOON.

YOUNG AMERICANS.

The assessed property valuation in the Kentucky Mountains is $248 for each person of school age.

AND ON THIS!"

Kentucky there are 9,127 women and 2,601 children. In the two Carolinas, which report 118,755 wage earners, 25,396 are women and 18,937 children. In this respect as in others the homes of this region are free from dangers to the family that are prevalent in more populous districts.

Negro Population Small.

The figures show that the number of Negroes is small, but in fact as an element of the mountain population it is much smaller than it seems to be. Most of them live in the few large towns. Four of these towns have a population of over 2,500; they are Ashland 6,800, Catlettsburg 3,081, Middlesboro 4,162 and Somerset 3,384. These contain 2,180 Negroes 17 per cent. of all. Ten other towns have over 1,000 inhabitants, Pineville 2,072, Corbin 1,544, Williamsburg 1,495, Flemingsburg 1,268, Vanceburg 1,161, London 1,147, Moorehead 1,100, Louisa 1,099, Clay City 1,065 and Barbourville 1,010. No other village has as many as 750 people. There are seven counties which contain 7,623 Negroes, leaving only 4,496 for the other 28. The seven are Boyd, Bell, Knox, Whitley, Fleming, Pulaski and Laurel, each containing one or more of these towns. Johnson county has only 1 Negro. Elliott only 2 and nine others each less than 100.

The number of Negroes in 1800 was 594, of whom 579 were slaves. From this time on the increase was steady till 1860 when there were 10,273, of whom 1,267 were free and 9,006 slaves. In the next decade, which was that of the war, there was a decrease and the number in 1870 was 8,524. During the last thirty years there has been some increase, but not great. The record in this respect is quite in contrast with that of some northern states. In Pennsylvania the increase in 30 years was from 65,294 to 156,845, in Massachusetts from 13,947 to 31,974, in Indiana from 24,560 to 57,505, in Illinois from 28,762 to 85,078, while in these 35 counties of Kentucky it was from 8,524 to 12,119. The proportion of Negroes to whites is nearly the same in this part of Kentucky as in Ohio, or in Boston, Hartford and New Haven, but with the difference that their number is not increasing so fast. On this account the Negroes should

hardly be considered apart from the general community any more than in the North.*

The intelligence of the mountain people is in keeping with their history and manner of life It is not the sort of intelligence that comes from constant reading—whether of good literature or of yellow journals and unspeakable novels—it is not the intelligence that we see in cities and on the thoroughfares of commerce, but it is intelligence nevertheless, and often of a high order, not unlike that which prevailed generally among the scattered homes of the American colonists and which eventually founded the republic.

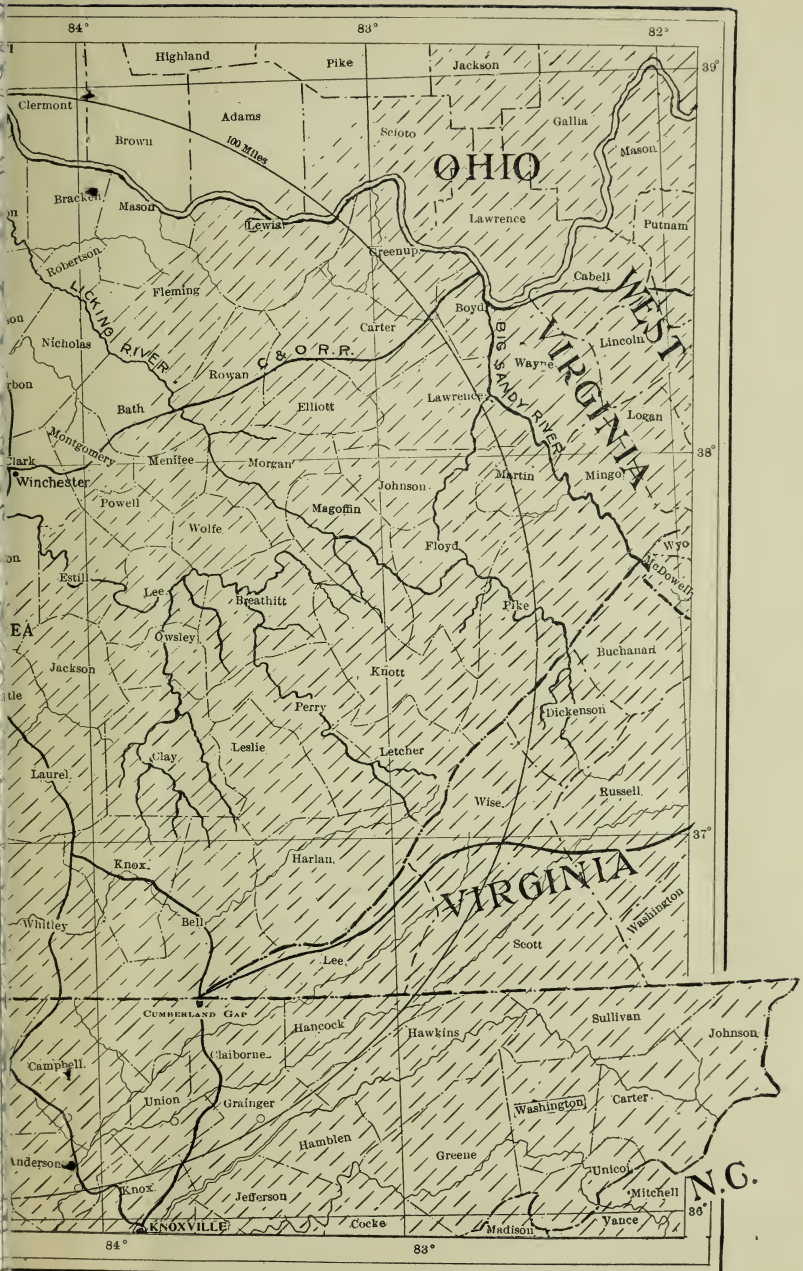
Illiteracy not Fatal to Character.

Nothing is easier than to misinterpret illiteracy. It is our modern way to identify intelligence with the ability to read and write and to regard the person who cannot do these as incapable of any high activities. It was not always so. If anyone will take the trouble to look into the old colonial records in Boston or New Haven, in Portsmouth, Virginia, or in Charleston, South Carolina, he will find, as the writer has done, many an honored name signed with a mark. This badge of illiteracy attaches to some who held responsible offices in the government and performed invaluable services to the commonwealth, and it often appears in important business transactions and in wills entailing extensive estates. It is said of the mother of Thomas Carlyle that she learned to write after her son had gone to the University at Edinburgh so that she might answer his letters, and not a few mothers of distinguished sons in our early history were no better educated than she.

Even at the present day men are to be found here and there who have risen from poverty to wealth and commanding social influence with no knowledge of letters. They have taken their training in handling land and timber, crops, cattle, building enterprises and men, and this has educated them to extraordinary business sagacity and general practical knowledge.

*The small increase of Negroes is due to their migration toward the towns. The large number of free Negroes in 1860 shows the survival of anti-slavery spirit in the mountains which came down from revolutionary times.—*Ed.*

MOUNTAIN COUNTIES
NEAREST TO
BEREA COLLEGE
SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Longitude West from Greenwich. 86° 85°
39°
38°
37°
36°
Ripley
Dearborn
Jennings
Ohio
Jefferson
Switzerland
Gallatin
Scott
70 Miles
Carroll
Trimble
Owen
Grant
CIN. SOUTHERN R.R.
KENTUCKY RIV.
Clark
Floyd
Oldham
Henry
Crawford
Harrison
Jefferson
LOUISVILLE
Shelby
Franklin
FRANKFORT
Scott
LEXINGTON
Fayette
Woodford
Anderson
Spencer
Bullitt
Perry
Meade
Hancock
Breckinridge
Nelson
Mercer
Jessamine
Hardin
Washington
Boyle
Garrard
Larue
Marion
Lincoln
Grayson
Ohio
KENTUCKY
Taylor
Casey
Butler
Edmonson
Hart
Green
Adair
Pulaski
Warren
Barren
Metcalfe
Russell
Logan
Cumberland
Wayne
Simpson
Allen
Monroe
Clinton
Macon
Clay
Pickett
Robertson
Sumner
Overton
Fentress
Scott
Trousdale
Smith
Jackson
TENNESSEE
Wilson
Putnam
Morgan
NASHVILLE
Longitude West from Greenwich. 86° 85°


84°
83°
82°
39°
38°
37°
36°
Highland
Pike
Jackson
Clermont
Adams
Brown
100 Miles
Scioto
Gallia
Mason
OHIO
Bracken
Mason
Lewis
Lawrence
Putnam
Robertson
Greenup
Cabell
Fleming
LICKING RIVER
Boyd
Carter
Nicholas
C. & O. R. R.
Big SANDY RIVER
WEST VIRGINIA
Lincoln
Wayne
Rowan
Bath
Elliott
Lawrence
Logan
Montgomery
Menifee
Morgan
Martin
Mingo
Clark
Winchester
Powell
Johnson
Magoffin
Wolfe
Floyd
Wyo
McDowell
Estill
Lee
Breathitt
Pike
Owsley
Buchanan
Jackson
Knott
Perry
Dickenson
Clay
Leslie
Letcher
Laurel
Wise
Russell
Knox
Harlan
VIRGINIA
Whitley
Bell
Lee
Scott
Washington
CUMBERLAND GAP
Hancock
Hawkins
Sullivan
Johnson
Campbell
Claiborne
Union
Grainger
Washington
Carter
Hamblen
Greene
Unicoi
Mitchell
N.C.
Anderson
Knox
Jefferson
Cocke
Madison
Vance
KNOXVILLE

It seems like the baldest truism to say that the citizen of a republic like ours ought to know how to read and write, and that anyone who does not know how should not vote. Few will dissent from this position. Yet this is not the only requisite. One may be ever so voluminous a reader on many subjects and yet be an ignoramus about the political questions of the times. Worse, one may be ever so learned and intellectually able and be unfit to vote because he is morally unsound. There is no disqualification like badness of character. Illiteracy is not to be compared with it. By such a standard the people of some portions of these mountains are probably better fitted for citizenship than those of New York, Philadelphia or Chicago.

To be sure there is an unusual amount of illiteracy. The proportion of the white population of voting age who cannot read and write is over 35 per cent. in Clay, Knott and Leslie counties, while for the 35 counties it is 23.5 per cent. For the rest of Kentucky it is 11.4 per cent., for Pennsylvania it is 7.4 per cent., for Massachusetts 6.2 per cent. and for Ohio 4.4 per cent.

The condition with regard to illiteracy in the mountains is therefore most serious. There are twenty contiguous counties near Berea, including some in the Virginias, which do not contain a printing press, and while there are mountain communities which stand high in morality and the enforcement of law, the record for crime for the whole region is unfavorable. To this must be added the emptiness of life, in many localities, which is pitiful. But all these are conditions that have been corrected in other parts of the country, and by proper efforts they can be corrected here. In fact the results of such efforts are already apparent in the improved statistics of counties which Berea has reached most effectively.

Preserve the Simple Life.

More than this however is wanted. Something should be done to preserve and utilize the integrity of character and moral vigor belonging to simple ways of living. How can the people be led into a richer, larger experience of

knowledge and the world's delights and still keep all that is soundest and best in their old life? Is this possible?

It has been common for young men and women of promise to go from country places to the college and university and thence pass to stations of influence in the city. Families also of more than ordinary energy have forsaken the smaller communities and gone to the centers that they might enter fields of wider enterprise and secure opportunities of greater social enjoyment. So rural communities have lost the people on whom their prosperity depended and sad decline has followed, In the older states scores of places once famous for their high character have seen their glory pass away in this manner. Can we do no better than this? Is the best that can be done for these counties of the Eastern Kentucky to draw away their most vigorous elements and leave what remains to decay?

Need of Initiative From Without.

No one will say that. A way must be found, not to take the life out of communities, but to replemish them with greater vigor, to build them up in enterprise and attractiveness so that their sons and daughters will love them and stay by them against all allurements to drift elsewhere. Who will find this way? We cannot expect these feeble communities themselves to do it. Others far stronger have not. They have tried hard and failed. Men of wealth and genius in many an old historic town have given the best thought of their manhood and age to keeping its life unimpaired only to see their exertions unavailing.

Consider the resources of these counties. The assessed property valuation amounts to $248 for each child between the ages of 5 and 20. For the rest of Kentucky it is $874. For Wisconsin and Michigan it is $1,966. For New York it is $2,661. People with so little means are unable to make the needed improvements were they ever so anxious to do it. The improvements must come in some how from beyond their bordors if they are to be brought in at all.

This survey has been limited to the mountains of Kentucky for the sake of convenience. A similar examination of the

mountain parts of West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama would afford similar results.

A College with a Mission.

The vast Appalachian region, with its rugged grandeur of mountains and valleys, forests and streams, is the home of a great people with an extraordinary history. Here is an element in our national life whose peculiar significance has been overlooked. Here are latent possibilities that abide their time.

This survey defines the special vocation of Berea College. The ordinary work of teaching boys and girls the elements of literary and scientific knowledge is shared in common by many institutions. But here is a field of unique conditions, offering a vast wealth of fresh material for original treatment, rare opportunities for character building and a penetrative power to reach some of the deepest sources of the nation's life. The thought that comes uppermost is not so much of schooling individuals as educating communities, of putting into individuals kindling fires of richer experience, to bring up a whole people to sweeter, better ways of living.

It is much for a college to have such a field. It is still more to understand the field and marshall every resource to meet its demands as Berea College has done. It is this original work of discovery and adaption which entitles this institution to its unique position. It has touched the public schools, and they are growing better. It has touched the meetings for worship, and the religion of the people is becoming more intelligent. It has touched the old domestic industries of the spinning-wheel and hand loom, and arts waning to extinction revive and unfold to a beauty hitherto unknown. Its messengers have gone into lowly homes with books, and the family circle from lounging listlessness has become intent upon profitable reading. Its lessons upon tilling the soil, caring for cattle, protecting the trees of the forest, developing mines under the ground, are heeded far and near. And, so the quiet influences are moving on to conquests which are far more significant to the republic than the annexation of any foreign soil.

TABLE I.

Population, Nativity and Illiteracy—1900.

Mountain Counties of Kentucky	Total Population	Foreign Born	VOTERS		
			WHITE	NEGRO	
			Per cent. Illit.	Total Voters	Per cent. Illit.
Bell	15,701	186	23 7	541	41 0
Boyd	18,834	400	15.6	241	38.6
Breathitt	14,322	7	32.4	74	43.2
Carter	20,228	75	23.8	47	61.7
Clay	15,364	3	35 2	116	47.4
Elliott	10.387	6	29.9	1	100.0
Estill	11.669	9	26.4	56	51.8
Fleming	17,074	99	12.2	384	54.7
Floyd	15.552	10	30.5	31	54.9
Greenup	15,432	104	24 6	66	54.5
Harlan	9,838	3	30.0	38	47.4
Jackson	10,561	3	28.0	2	100 0
Johnson	13,730	1	21.3	1	100.0
Knott	8,704	3	35.7	40	50.0
Knox	17,372	21	34.0	185	46.0
Laurel	17.592	485	14.3	157	37.6
Lawrence	19.612	27	23.0	49	51.0
Lee	7.988	19	24 3	70	32.8
Leslie	6,753	2	35.2	15	80.0
Letcher	9,172	.....	27.8	9	66.7
Lewis	17,868	114	20.0	48	56.2
Magoffin	12,006	68	29.7	24	87.5
Martin	5,780	4	28.8	3	33.3
Menifee	6,818	13	20.4	11	81.8
Morgan	12,792	36	16 7	14	50.0
Owsley	6,874	1	27.7	15	73.3
Perry	8,276	1	31.4	35	51.4
Pike	22,686	6	32.1	53	66.0
Powell	6,443	13	18.3	97	46.4
Pulaski	31,293	120	17.7	338	59.7
Rockcastle	12,416	36	21.9	46	58 7
Rawan	8,277	19	22.1	18	33.3
Wayne	14,892	20	24.2	130	63.8
Whitley	25 015	202	19.6	236	33.9
Wolfe	8.764	4	19.9	20	60.0
TOTAL	476,085	2120	23.5	3.211	47.5
84 Counties remaining	1,671,089	48,126	11.4	71,517	49.6
Kentucky (whole State)	2,147,174	50,249	13.9	74,728	49.5
West Virginia	958,800	22,451	11.4	14,786	37.8
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	985,250	7.4	51,668	17.4
Ohio	4,157,545	458,734	4.4	31,335	21.8
Indiana	2.516,462	142.121	5.1	18.186	27.7
Illinois	4,821,550	966,747	4.5	29,762	18.6
Massachusetts	2,805,346	846.324	6.2	10,456	10.5
Connecticut	908,420	238,210	6.6	4,576	13.1

Table II

Areas.—Population, White and Negro.

Mountain Counties of Kentucky	Area in sq. Miles	White Population		Negro Population		
		1900	1860	1900	1860	
					Free	Slaves
Bell	369	13.947	.....	1,754	.....	.....
Boyd	175	18,051	5,871	771	17	156
Breathitt	480	14.023	4,750	299	25	190
Carter	515	20.085	8,170	143	37	309
Clay	457	14,800	6,041	564	262	349
Elliott	255	10,385	.....	2	.....	.....
Estill	255	11,446	6,363	223	16	507
Fleming	319	15,489	10,359	1,585	112	2,018
Floyd	387	15,416	6,168	136	73	147
Greenup	318	15,160	8,350	272	47	363
Harlan	470	9,612	5,352	226	15	127
Jackson	351	10,542	3,053	19	21	7
Johnson	266	13,729	5,260	1	19	27
Knott	341	8,535	.....	169	.....	.....
Knox	352	16,618	7,034	754	184	489
Laurel	448	16,932	5,301	654	1	186
Lawrence	433	19,427	7,443	185	12	146
Lee	200	7,717	.....	271	.....	.....
Leslie	397	6,678	.....	75	.....	.....
Letcher	348	9,126	3,787	46	9	108
Lewis	476	17,693	8,114	175	17	230
Magoffin	300	11,785	3,338	136	76	71
Martin	224	5,765	.....	15	.....	.....
Menifee	199	6,777	.....	41	.....	.....
Morgan	375	12.739	8,986	53	81	170
Owsley	206	6,801	5,205	73	18	112
Perry	335	8,115	3,863	161	14	73
Pike	760	22,496	7,247	190	40	97
Powell	177	6,068	2 108	375	24	125
Pulaski	754	29,957	15,819	1,336	52	1,330
Rockcastle	308	12,259	4.946	157	40	357
Rowan	270	8,223	2.139	54	1	142
Wayne	617	14.281	9.244	608	28	987
Whitley	578	24,246	7,552	769	26	183
Wolfe	239	8.667	.....	97	.....	.....
Total	12.954	463,590	171,863	12,119	1,267	9,006
84 Counties remaining	27.046	1,398,719	746,621	272,587	9,417	201,975
Kentucky (whole State)	40.000	1,862,309	919.484	284,706	10,684	210,981
West Virginia	24 645	915,233	355,526	43,499	2,773	18,371
Pennsylvania	44.985	6,141,664	2.849 259	156,845	.....	.....
Ohio	40.760	4.060,204	2.302,808	96,901	.....	.....
Indiana	35.910	2.458,502	1,338,710	57,505	.....	.....
Illinois	56.000	4 734,873	1.704,291	85,078	.....	.....
Massachusetts	8 040	2.769,764	1,221,432	31,974	.....	.....
Connecticut	4,845	892,424	451,504	15,226	.....	.....

Table III.

Property.—Average Value per Farm.

Mountain Counties of Kentucky	Land	Buildings	Implem'ts	Live Stock
Bell	$498 00	$165 00	$19 00	$172 00
Boyd	886 00	314 00	62 00	327 00
Breathitt	393 00	98 00	15 00	170 00
Carter	391 00	167 00	25 00	184 00
Clay	410 00	97 00	16 00	181 00
Elliott	347 00	131 00	19 00	194 00
Estill	451 00	139 00	26 00	202 00
Fleming	156 00	488 00	71 02	343 00
Floyd	399 00	107 00	16 00	177 00
Greenup	611 00	189 00	39 00	205 00
Harlan	499 00	108 00	21 00	173 00
Jackson	284 00	97 00	16 00	177 00
Johnson	391 00	125 00	14 00	164 00
Knott	385 00	73 00	14 00	157 00
Knox	445 00	130 00	22 00	189 00
Laurel	396 00	171 00	30 00	188 00
Lawrence	405 00	159 00	25 00	200 00
Lee	387 00	104 00	19 00	171 00
Leslie	441 00	101 00	22 00	207 00
Letcher	392 00	107 00	16 00	173 00
Lewis	584 00	238 00	44 00	198 00
Magoffin	413 00	99 00	15 00	198 00
Martin	412 00	116 00	9 00	143 00
Menifee	485 00	133 00	25 00	183 00
Morgan	413 00	144 00	25 00	206 00
Owsley	394 00	130 00	20 00	186 00
Perry	364 00	99 00	15 00	177 00
Pike	443 00	121 00	16 00	160 00
Powell	619 00	165 00	25 00	214 00
Pulaski	471 00	147 00	30 00	177 00
Rockcastle	521 00	183 00	30 00	182 00
Rowan	325 00	130 00	25 00	171 00
Wayne	459 00	157 00	26 00	223 00
Whitley	449 00	124 00	25 00	181 00
Wolfe	503 00	162 00	23 00	207 00
TOTAL	$482 00	$151 00	$25 00	$193 00
84 Counties remaining	1,548 00	483 00	82 00	363 00
Kentucky (whole State)	1.241 00	387 00	65 00	314 00
West Virginia	1.446 00	356 00	54 00	329 00
Pennsylvania	2,566 00	1,440 00	227 00	457 00
Ohio	2 953 00	793 00	131 00	455 00
Indiana	3,099 00	694 00	123 00	494 00
Illinois	5,732 00	952 00	170 00	734 00
Massachusetts	2,305 00	1,885 00	234 00	418 00
Connecticut	1,946 00	1,669 00	183 00	406 00

Table IV.

Manufactures—1900.

Mountain Counties of Kentucky	Number of Establish's	Capital Per Estab.	Men 16 Years and Over	Women 16 Years and Over	Children under 16 Years
Bell	42	$46,818 00	765	.....	6
Boyd	130	24,886 00	1,763	28	52
Breathitt	17	8,547 00	68	.....	2
Carter	48	4,127 00	255	.....	.....
Clay	23	1,023 00	20	.....	.....
Elliott	36	682 00	26	.....	.....
Estill	36	5,464 00	91	.....	.....
Fleming	76	2,020 00	58	3	.....
Floyd	23	1,489 00	23	1	.....
Greenup	34	1,695 00	88	.....	.....
Harlan	27	857 00	7	.....	.....
Jackson	21	689 00	11	.....	.....
Johnson	18	1,122 00	18	.....	.....
Knott	13	916 00	2	.....	.....
Knox	30	2,010 00	34	.....	3
Laurel	42	4,329 00	147	4	3
Lawrence	57	1,997 00	75	2	2
Lee	16	4,344 00	41	.....	.....
Leslie	No report	.....	.....	.....	.....
Letcher	21	847 00	16	.....	.....
Lewis	60	3.189 00	247	.....	1
Magoffin	12	9,204 00	134	1	.....
Martin	4	7.255 00	27	.....	.....
Menifee	18	8,281 00	38	.....	.....
Morgan	17	1,111 00	61	.....	.....
Owsley	17	630 00	12	.....	.....
Perry	19	730 00	8	.....	.....
Pike	34	1,909 00	47	.....	.....
Powell	24	12.348 00	96	.....	3
Pulaski	102	5,183 00	381	3	10
Rockcastle	31	1 816 00	46	.....	.....
Rowan	35	4,161 00	161	.....	3
Wayne	40	1,134 00	25	.....	.....
Whitley	110	2,971 00	261	5	1
Wolfe	31	3,750 00	75	.....	.....
Total	1,274	$6,796 00	4,927	47	86
84 Counties remaining	8,286	11,515 00	46,174	9,127	2,601
Kentucky (whole State)	9,560	10.886 00	51.101	9,174	2,687
West Virginia	4.418	12.653 00	29 083	3,349	840
Pennsylvania	52,185	29,731 00	574.606	126,093	33.135
Ohio	32,398	18.698 00	287,789	53,711	4,369
Indiana	5,429	18.263 00	133,009	19,266	3.681
Illinois	38,360	20,251 00	325,713	58,978	10,419
Massachusetts	29.180	28,213 00	341,783	143,109	12,556
Connecticut	9,128	34,476 00	130,610	42,605	3,479

Berea's Comprehensive Plans for making these people sharers in the best elements of present day Christian civilization involve considerable outlay, yet no more than has been given to aid similar communities in the West in getting a start in pioneer times. We must help them establish the public school system, bring the aid of science to their agriculture and household life, protect them from Mormonism and other corrupting influences, elevate their religious standards and bring them the elements of civilization in a form which they can grasp and comprehend. For these purposes Berea undertakes the following: (Over 900 students this year.)

I. For those who cannot come to school, an Extension Service—traveling libraries, peoples' institutes held several days in the remote counties, etc., a work that has touched five states.

II. For those who can remain in school only a short time, Apprentice Courses—Carpentry, Domestic Work, Nursing—under such conditions the best training possible for self-support and good citizenship.

III. For those who can remain longer, a Normal Course and Courses in Applied Science—Agricultural and Domestic.

IV. For those of larger means and capacity for leadership, Academic and Collegiate courses.

Gifts for Current Expenses are earnestly solicited. The school has no aid from any state or society, and the endowment provides for only a part of the work now in hand. Nearly every term we have been forced to turn students away. The demand is upon us **to reach a larger number** of young people. The smallest gift is appreciated. No where will one dollar or five dollars, do more good than in Berea.

Effective Helpers. It "pays" for people who have means, and wish to help a good cause, to help it *effectively*. Berea's recent growth has been due in large measure to a group of friends who have given annually **a donation expressed by three or four figures.** We wish to enlarge this group.

The Management is vested in a Board of Trustees, including such men as Hon. C. F. Burnam, of Richmond, Ky.; David B. Gamble, of Cincinnati; Rev. Wm. E. Barton, D.D., of Chicago; Herbert A. Wilder, of Boston; J. Cleveland Cady and Rev. Percy Grant, D.D. of New York. The school is under strong Christian influences, but by charter prohibited from sectarian control.

See articles in *New England Magazine*, Mar. '97; *Outlook*, Sept. '98; *Atlantic Monthly*, Mar '99; *Review of Reviews*, Mar. '00; *Missionary Review of the World*, Jan. '01; and *Hero in Homespun*, by Barton

Bequests should be made to Trustees of Berea College,
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Inquiries, etc., to Pres. Wm. Goodell Frost, Ph. D.,

BEREA,
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